

be somewhat marred by the style in which it is written. The sentences are often involved and there is a frequent abrupt change of subject that demands so close attention on the reader's part as to cause him to occasionally lose the meaning. The importance of the subject and the judicious way in which it is presented, however, more than counterbalance this literary defect and are recommendation enough without reviewer's comment.

HENRY GOODWIN WEBSTER.

ATLAS AND TEXT-BOOK OF HUMAN ANATOMY. Volume I. By PROFESSOR J. SOBOTTA, of Wurzburg. Edited, with additions, by J. PLAYFAIR McMURRIE, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Anatomy at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Quarto, 258 pages. Philadelphia and London: W. B. SAUNDERS COMPANY, 1906.

Prof. Sobotta's aim in preparing this atlas has been to provide a work which should be practical and not too comprehensive, furnishing illustrations true to nature, and especially adapted to the use of medical students in the dissecting room. It is not an atlas for the finished anatomist, and can not be classed with the more extensive work of Toldt.

In the original German edition, the text and atlas were separate volumes, and in preparing the English edition Prof. McMurrich has united the text and atlas in a common volume. The nomenclature employed is essentially that proposed by the Basel Committee on Anatomical Nomenclature, most of the terms being anglicized. It is entirely different from most textbooks of anatomy, in that it is a descriptive atlas.

Volume I treats of the Bones, Ligaments, Joints and Muscles. As might be expected in such a work, the illustrations are the most striking features; multicolor lithography has been extensively employed, and almost the entire myology has been illustrated in this manner. The other illustrations are mostly half-tones, and all of them are accurate and most excellently executed.

It is to be regretted that in the section on Osteology, the illustrations do not indicate the points of attachment of the muscles to the bones. This is always a most puzzling question for the student to solve, and should be considered in compiling such a work. The descriptions, however, of the bones are

clear and comprehensive. The sections on Joints and Muscles are beyond criticism. The work, as a descriptive atlas, leaves nothing to be desired.

PAUL PILCHER.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM. Edited by FRANK BILLINGS, M.D., 8vo., pp. 824. D. Appleton & Company, New York, 1906.

"Die Deutsche Klinik," edited by Julius L. Salinger, M.D., is being made available for English readers in the series of volumes on Modern Clinical Medicine, now three in number, of which the present volume is one. The list of contributors is perhaps the best critique of its merits: Ewald, Boas, Hoppe-Seyler, Nothnagel, Lco, Strauss, Neusser, Rosenheim, Riegel, Hirschfeld, Oser, Minkowski, Stadelmann, Kraus, Fleiner, Vierordt, Strasburger. One can add nothing to the authority with which these men speak.

The chapters of this work are each complete separate articles contributed by the clinicians mentioned, independent but correlated by the general subject of digestive diseases.

If one were to choose from among so many noteworthy contributions, possibly the one by Oser, of Vienna, on the Symptomatology of the Diseases of the Pancreas would first arrest attention, if only on account of the obscurity from which pancreatic diseases and their determination are just emerging. Associated as it is with the liver, deeply hidden in the abdomen and so difficult of digital appreciation, it has been long neglected, even in necropsies; while its rapid self-digestion post mortem has helped to obscure its pathology.

Recent work on the normal and abnormal constitution of the faeces and on the physiology of protein and hydrocarbon digestion has directed attention to the functions of the pancreas and seems to offer certain points of diagnostic value in the estimation of pancreatic activity. Collective reports on the pathology of the organ have demonstrated its relation to some forms of diabetes, so that the analysis of the urine offers some help. The conclusions drawn in Oser's article are these: Pancreatic disease may be reasonably assumed when examination of the faeces shows a disturbance in the digestion of albumin as